much further than the nations are at present willing to go; they never lose sight of the reciprocal need of the states to regard enlightened self-interest nor do they tend to sacrifice common-sense considerations to excessive humanitarianism. And yet the solutions here proposed to many of the pressing problems of international law would do much to advance the humaneness of international relations in time of war.

Many of the most advanced advocates of the movement to limit the horrors of war by eliminating its occasions will, however, be constrained to reject some of the solutions. For example, a draft Arbitration Treaty is suggested that is designed to solve the difficulties that have arisen in connection with arbitration in those cases where "national honor" and "vital interests" are involved. And one is constrained to answer "yes" to the question "Is there reason to suppose that as between Great Britain and France any difficulty involving 'national honor' or a 'vital interest' would not now be solved by amicable methods?" (p. ix).

The author feels no fear that manliness of character will be undermined by peace, for he believes modern democracy is extremely sensitive to every breath of feeling, and that "the root of human reason gains strength from every gust; and if Western peoples grow more peaceful because more reasonable, this can be no parallel to the historic cases of sybarite or subject peoples emasculated by long periods of non-responsibility." Moreover, he does not regard it as "mere optimism" to talk seriously of a "League of Peace" or a "World Council"; it is presaged in such gatherings as the Berlin Conference on West African affairs, that of Algeciras on the settlement of Morocco, the conferences at The Hague and the Pan-American conferences. "This coöperation among nations for the preservation, on the one hand, of order and law, and on the other, of good-will and peace, shows that it is no mere dream to think that the conferences at The Hague may become periodical, extend the range of their objects, and develop into a world council."

It is recognized, however, that the permanent success of such conferences is dependent upon the development of reciprocal good-feeling among the nations, to which he justly regards King Edward VII as having contributed so largely.

In addition to some twenty odd problems whose solution is attempted there are a number of suggested draft treaties and clauses and appendices containing some of the most important documents of recent times that are of especial interest to students of international law, and the whole is followed by an alphabetical index.

The book will prove altogether useful and helpful to general reader or student who desires to be brought abreast of the times in all that pertains to international law save in respect of the small changes brought about by the Second Conference at The Hague.

A TREATISE ON SUITS IN CHANCERY: SETTING FORTH THE PRINCIPLES, PLEADINGS, PRACTICE, PROOFS AND PROCESSES OF THE JURISPRUDENCE OF EQUITY; AND GIVING NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIVE FORMS OF PLEADINGS, WRITS, ORDERS, REPORTS, DECREES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN SUITS IN CHANCERY FROM THEIR BEGINNING TO THEIR ENDING; BESIDES MANY PRACTICAL SUG-

GESTIONS FOR SOLICITORS AND MASTERS. By HENRY R. GIBSON, A.M., LL.D., Chancellor of the Second Chancery Division of Tennessee. Second Edition; revised and enlarged by the author. Knoxville, Tenn.: Gaut-Ogden Co. 1907. pp. xx, 1203.

The scope of this book is expressed in its title. The authorities cited are mostly from the decisions of the courts of Tennessee and from standard treatises on equity. In the selection and treatment of topics emphasis is placed on those in which the average lawyer is most likely to be concerned. Little effort is made to deal with theory, but rather to give the lawyer of Tennessee a good working tool, suited to the business of a legal craftsman. As such the book is well made. The forms are numerous; the index ample; but no table of cases is given.

In discussing the history of the Court of Chancery, the relation of the Court of Chancery of Tennessee to that of North Carolina is shown, and an interesting reference is made to the influence of John Locke's Fundamental Constitution of North Carolina on the creation of that court. It is to be regretted that the limits of his book did not permit Chancellor Gibson to enlarge his account of the Colonial Courts and the growth of equity jurisdiction in Tennessee.

A DIGEST OF IMPORTANT CASES ON THE LAW OF CRIMES. By JOHN R. ROOD. Ann Arbor: George Wahr. 1906. pp. 623.

Professor Rood, of the University of Michigan, has arranged for the use of students in criminal law, a case book of distinctive and characteristic merit.

The author frankly calls it an experiment. It occupies a middle ground between the Harvard case book and the ordinary text-book of the Hornbook or Student Series. We believe, however, that the work, in its method and design, embodies many of the advantages of the most approved case book, and in the hands of a capable instrutor, can be made of far superior value to the student than the average text-book.

The cases digested far exceed the number contained in the usual case book. They have been selected, condensed and classified with exceptional discrimination and skill. The arrangement of the entire matter of the book in appropriate chapters and sections, with helpful and suggestive headnotes, affords a most useful guide to the student, and enables him to properly systematize and arrange the information he acquires as he progresses with his subject.

The table of contents at the beginning has been most carefully and elaborately planned. It constitutes in itself a most valuable and suggestive outline or skeleton of this important branch of municipal law. The general arrangement and classification is that adopted by Mr. Bishop, and followed by most American writers upon this subject.

The author has made use of nearly one thousand cases. This is about ten times the number employed in most of the case books on this subject. They are compressed into 597 pages of text, with very few notes. This has necessitated a statement of each case so condensed and abridged as practically to eliminate the distinctive quality of a case book, at least such as